AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 3, line 7 from the bottom, delete the heading "Disclosure of Invention".

Page 4, before the last line, insert the heading "Disclosure of Invention".

Paragraphs from page 7, line 3 from the bottom to page 9, line 11:

In a specific aspect of the manufacturing method according to the present invention, in the step of depositing the metals [[,]] which act as the seeds for forming the intermediate electroplated layers for covering the exposed surface regions of the oxides, on the exposed surface regions of the oxides which are exposed from the surface portions of the sintered electrode layers, the metals are deposited on the exposed surface regions of the oxides on the exposed surface of the sintered electrode layers in such a manner that the metals are transferred from media covered with the metals to the exposed surface regions of the oxides.

In another specific aspect of the manufacturing method according to the present invention, in the step of depositing the metals [[,]] which act as the seeds for forming the intermediate electroplated layers for covering the exposed surface regions of the oxides, on the exposed surface regions of the oxides which are exposed from the surface portions of the sintered electrode layers, the metals present on media are deposited on the exposed surface regions of the oxides on the exposed surface portions of the sintered electrode layers in such a manner that the media covered with the metals with a hardness less than that of the oxides and the monolithic ceramic capacitor including the sintered electrode layers are placed into a vessel and then mixed.

In another specific aspect of the manufacturing method according to the present invention, in the step of depositing the metals [[,]] which act as the seeds for forming the intermediate electroplated layers for covering the exposed surface regions of the oxides, on the exposed surface regions of the oxides which are exposed from the surface portions of the sintered electrode layers, the metals are deposited on the exposed surface regions of the oxides on the exposed surface portions of the sintered electrode layers in such a manner that media coated with a metal of which the ionization tendency is lower than that of a metal contained in the intermediate electroplated layers and the monolithic ceramic capacitor including the sintered electrode layers are placed into an electroplating system and the metal on the media is dissolved and then precipitated.

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Paragraph from page 28, line 10 to page 29, line 11:

In contrast, for the capacitors made by using the second media, that is, the steel balls coated with Sn, the number of capacitors determined to be defective by the high-temperature loading test is zero when the rotation speed and rotation time of the barrel is sufficiently large. For the capacitors made by using the third media made of Sn, the number of capacitors determined to be defective by the high-temperature loading test is zero when the rotation speed and rotation time of the barrel is sufficiently large. This is probably because since the second media coated with Sn or the third media made of Sn are used, Sn is deposited such that the exposed surface regions 7a of the oxides 7 which are exposed from the sintered electrode layers 5a and 6a are sufficiently covered with Sn and Ni for forming the intermediate electroplated layers is therefore properly deposited over the metals 8 present on the exposed surface

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regions 7a of the oxides 7, whereby the intermediate electroplated layers 5b and 6b having good coverage are formed. As is clear from Table 1, in particular, for the capacitors made by using the first second or third media, the number of capacitors determined to be defective by the high-temperature loading test is zero when the product of the rotation speed (rpm) of the barrel multiplied by the rotation time (minutes) thereof is 150 or more. Accordingly, the product of the rotation speed (rpm) of the barrel multiplied by the rotation speed (rpm)

Paragraph on page 30, lines 6-21:

Ceramic sintered compacts that are the same as those used in the first experiment were prepared. Pretreatment was performed prior to the formation of intermediate electroplated layers made of Ni in such a manner that fifty thousand of the ceramic sintered compacts and two hundred thousand of media of tin-containing steel balls with a diameter of 1.6 mm were placed into a rotary barrel (a rotation speed of 10 rpm) and a current of 3, 6, 9 or 12 A was applied to a Ni plating bath for one, three, five, or seven minutes just before plating while the barrel immersed in the Ni plating bath was being rotated. The pretreatment is mild electrolysis that is performed for a relative short time using a current less than that used in Ni plating. The pretreatment probably secures ensures that Sn dissolved from the media in the plating bath is deposited on sintered electrode layers.